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FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
11/14/2003	Mei Hui Chen	FP9862	7647
590 02/17/2006		EXAMINER	
		AFTERGUT, JEFF H	
7-11 D.4		ARTUNIT	PAPER NUMBER
valley Kd. CA 94598-3214		1733	
	11/14/2003 590 02/17/2006 Valley Rd.	11/14/2003 Mei Hui Chen 590 02/17/2006 Valley Rd.	11/14/2003 Mei Hui Chen FP9862 590 02/17/2006 EXAM AFTERGU Valley Rd. ART UNIT

DATE MAILED: 02/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			1			
	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/706,916	CHEN, MEI HUI				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Jeff H. Aftergut	1733				
The MAILING DATE of this commun Period for Reply	ication appears on the cover sh	eet with the correspondence addre	ss			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE M Extensions of time may be available under the provisions after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this comm If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum st Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply Any reply received by the Office later than three months earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	IAILING DATE OF THIS COMN of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, nunication. atutory period will apply and will expire SIX (a will, by statute, cause the application to become the statute.	MUNICATION. may a reply be timely filed 6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this commone ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) file	ed on .					
· _ ·	2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition	, <u> </u>					
closed in accordance with the practi	ce under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 193	5 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-3</u> is/are pending in the ap	oplication.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/a	re withdrawn from consideration	n.				
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-3</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restric	ction and/or election requiremer	ıt.				
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the	e Examiner.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are:	a) accepted or b) objected	ed to by the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any obje-	ction to the drawing(s) be held in a	beyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including	•	• • •	` ,			
11) The oath or declaration is objected to	by the Examiner. Note the atta	ached Office Action or form PTO-	152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim a) All b) Some * c) None of:	for foreign priority under 35 U.S	S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
<u> </u>	documents have been received	i.				
	documents have been received					
3. Copies of the certified copies	of the priority documents have	been received in this National Sta	ige			
application from the Internatio	nal Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a))					
* See the attached detailed Office actio	n for a list of the certified copies	s not received.				
Attachment(s) 1) X Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	∧ □	nian Cumman (DTO 440)				
 Notice of References Cited (P10-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (P 		view Summary (PTO-413) er No(s)/Mail Date				
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or	PTO/SB/08) 5) Notice	ce of Informal Patent Application (PTO-15	2)			
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) Othe	4				

Application/Control Number: 10/706,916 Page 2

Art Unit: 1733

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Japanese Patent 63-112784.

Japanese Patent '784 suggested that those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made would have provided a method of attaching a flower onto an article of clothing for example by covering the pressed flower with a layer of transparent resin which is a hot melt adhesive which becomes sticky when heated, see hot melt films 2, 2' which are disposed on either side of flower 1 to seal the same there between. The reference additionally suggested that one skilled in the art would have attached the flower to a base material such as fabric 4. It should be noted that after placement of the assembly including the flower 1 sandwiched between the hot melt films 2, 2', the reference taught that a release layer 5 was disposed over the assembly and then heat and pressure applied to the assembly in order to join the assembly, the heat being applied indirectly through the release sheet 5 thereby adhering the pressed flower to the fabric substrate material.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Application/Control Number: 10/706,916

Art Unit: 1733

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Page 3

4. Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japanese Patent 63-112784 in view of Japanese Patent 2003-206467.

Japanese Patent '784 is discussed above in detail. The reference failed to teach that those skilled in the art would have utilized an iron to apply the pressure and heat on the backside of the release sheet. However, when making a pressed flower assembly, it was well known at the time the invention was made to apply heat and pressure to the assembly with an iron as evidenced by Japanese Patent '467. More specifically, as disclosed with reference to Figure 4, an iron 9 was used to heat a hot melt adhesive material to join a pressed flower via heat and pressure from the same wherein one employed a release layer over the flower between the flower and the iron as depicted. Clearly, as it would have been viewed as a suitable means for application of heat and pressure for joining a pressed flower, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the techniques of Japanese Patent '467 to make the pressed flower assembly in Japanese Paten '784.

5. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the references as set forth above in paragraph 4 further taken with any one of Australian Patent Abstract No 8432527 (from Derwent), Brennan, Parker or Columbus.

The references as set forth above suggested that one skilled in the art would have applied heat and pressure to attach the pressed flower to the substrate wherein the pressed flower was covered with the heat activated adhesive material and wherein

Art Unit: 1733

the adhesive was activated with the use of an iron which was heated and which indirectly heated the adhesive through a release paper. The references failed to teach that one skilled in the art would have attached the pressed flowers to the substrate with a heat activated adhesive which was activated via frictional rubbing from the fingers of the hand. The use of such an adhesive would have eliminated the need for an external heat source to apply the flower to the article and thus, if available, would have been desirable to use in the process. The references to each one of Australian Patent Abstract No. '527, Brennan, Parker or Columbus suggested that friction activated thermoplastic adhesive materials were known per se in the art wherein the adhesive materials were activated via frictional contact via a rubbing action which generated enough heat to develop a bond. While the prior art as set forth above did not utilize such friction activated heat activated adhesive materials, surely one skilled in the art would have understood the merits of the same in light of the elimination of the need for an external heated iron to develop a bond between the pressed flower and the substrate. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the adhesive materials of any one of Australian Patent Abstract No 8432527 (from Derwent), Brennan, Parker or Columbus in the process of making a pressed flower assembly as set forth above in paragraph 4.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeff H. Aftergut whose telephone number is 571-272-1212. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:15-345 pm.

Art Unit: 1733

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Crispino can be reached on 571-272-1226. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Primary Examiner Art Unit 1733

JHA February 14, 2006